CAMPING IN CALIFORNIA.

THE HEART OF THE MOUNTAINS.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. | PINE VALLEY, June 27. Our horses had now grown so familiar with mountain trails that the guide could drive the whole herd without assistance; and when he went back to Fisherman's Camp for our rear division he rode one animal and the other six marched in a string in front of him. By this arrangement every body secured a mount, and there were horse snough for the packs. We were not sorry to rest a few days among our bay-trees, although there was little or no game in the neighborhood, and the heat was too great for much exercise. We were more than 4,000 feet above the sea, but even the nights were warm, and the winds seemed to be chacged with those desert-heats which sometimes blow down upon the coast-country with cruel intensity We rose before the sun; got through the work of the camp early; and then placed our rugs and stools in the thickest shade, where we read, and chatted, sipped lemonade, cooled water by wrapping the jug in wet cloths and hanging it in a current of air, made little housekeeping conveniences, stuffed pillows with bay-leaves, watched Durer clean his pistol, and listened to the experiences of Soper, who knows a dozen handicrafts-carpentry shoemaking, tinkering; is hunter, farmer, woodman, lumberman, machinist and bee-keeper, and has fought Indians for three years as a cavalryman in the United States Army. The sun went behind the mountains early, and then we took pleasant rambles up the gorge, where the rocks are scarred and hollewed with extraordinary marks of the action of prehistoric torrents.

Our next march was to be the hardest of the journey; and Soper, Durer, the Dector, and the cow, who went first with four horse-loads of luggage and stores, were astir before light. It was 6 o'clock, however, and the day already began to be warm, when they filed up the gorge. Just twelve hours later Soper returned with the seven horses, all nearly exhausted; but Bob had killed a deer on way up, and sent bak a part of it for our dinner -in good time, for we had no fresh meat, and the arrangement of a palatable bill of fare was causing Diana no little perplxity. Our stores had been reduced by more than a horse-load since the previous move; and when, after a warm and unrefreshing night, our rear division marched out of Bay-Tree Camp, two pack animals and five riders completed the cavalcade. Half a mile beyond the gorge, the trail struck the base of a steep ridge, bout 2,000 feet higher than our camp- a portion of the Santa Ynez range for which our guide knew no distinctive name. Beyond that lay a deep depression called Pine Mountain Valley; and beyoud that again rose Mount Pines, our final destination. The crossing of the Santa Ynez was said to be the worst part of the expedition. We halted at the foot, to adjust saddles and tighten girths, and then began the steep climb through troublesome brush. The ascent is rapid and almost direct, with few zig-zags and no resting-places, and over a loose soil which sometimes affords but an insecure foothold. We had to draw rein often, to wind the horses, but bard as it was to go on they seemed to find it harder to stand still, and they scrambled on at a pace which would soon have knocked them up -and us too-if we had not repeatedly checked them. As a rule, there is a marked incompatibility of temperament between Chinamen and all domestic animals, and Ah Hing had assured us in advance that he "not know horseback." The first time we gave him a mount he confessed afterward. "Oh, I get up-first time-I heap scare." On the present occasion he rode an animal too small in the girth for any procurable saddle, and it was only by provising a breast-strap from a spare bridle-rein that we prevented his slipping over the tail. He made the ascent, however, with celestial composure, and arrived safe at the top, resting nearly on his belly with his hands grasping the mane and his legs where the crupper ought to be, A superb view of the distant ocean and a maze of

interlacing valleys awaited us, at the summit. We did not nalt long; the sun was getting high and we longed for the shade. The descent on the other side was rather sharp, but far less diment than the slope we had just got over. We plunged almost immediately into a worded ravine, where magnificent pines, some of them six feet in diameter, spread their arms above a variety of deciduous trees. But and devastation with choler waxing hotter at every step. In one place the embers were still smoking. "How does the fire get in here?" we asked the guide. "It's set on purpose," he answered. "There'd ought to be a law against it. These Spaniards are awful for burning timber. They set they woods afire as soon as they get thick enough to burn. Some of 'em want to make sheep pasture"-it is Government land all about here, upon which herders range at will-" but most of 'em jast want to see a big blaze. When they leave a camp, instead of putting out their fire, they set it to the trees for the fun of the thing. It's an awful shame." But I am afraid the shame is not to the Spanish Californians alone.

We rode several miles through the Black Valley. descending in that course about 2,000 feet, or the same elevation we had climbed on the other side; and in the hear of the forenoon we issued into a series of sandy basins shut in between Mount Pinos and the Santa Ynez ridge. Sharp but inconsiderable divides marked off these burning, brush-covered flats from one another; spurs of the mountain cut into them; a little creek which becomes the Sespe River ran along their edge. Intermingled with the chapparal were bare patches which reflected a heat like that of a furnace, and patches of tail succulent grass at which the horses snatched eagerly, and everywhere grew a maze of flowers. Enriched by the wash from the encompassing hills, and watered by a sluggish brook, this depression in the heart of the mountains offers the richest of pasturage long after the herbage elsewhere has We kept our way four or five miles over the grass and through the bush, suffering severely from the temperature and the glare; and at last, pushing our way through a bad thicket, and crossing a divide of one or two hundred feet, we entered a basin greener and more seelud-d than the others, and found our companions in a thicket of alder and cottonwood by the side of the stream. Here was the Pine Mountain Valley, of which we had talked so often as a pleasant camping-place preliminary to the monatam. We were heated through when we reached it, and it offered us only a scanty and meffectual shade, a marshy brook, ad water, and myriads of insects. The resolve to get out of it early the next morning was prompt and unanimous; and unpacking nothing but necessary articles, we spent the biazing afternoon dodging the sun among the alders.

Night and a venison stew mended our tempers; and it was some comfort to watch our delighted horses, which feasted greedily in the high grass, and splashed and rolled and prayed like schoolboys in the stream. As for the cow, which had thus far behaved like an angel, she, after a nearty meal and a long drink, quietly slipped away and set out for the Oial Valley. Albert Durer, who has become assistant dairyman to Ferguson, saddled his horse, and caught the cow on the trail after a chase of sev eral miles. She was surprised to see him, and so much disgusted at being led back to camp that she refused that night to give any milk. Ferguson since then has watched her closer than ever. When he went trous-fishing the other evening he took her with him, tying her to a bush by his side while he whipped the stream. He returned in an hour and reported that the fish would not bite.

We resolved, as I have said, to leave Camp Misery without delay, but a report from Ah Hing that it would be necessary to "catch 'em mo' flour in two three day " led to a survey of our stores, and we discovered that in his ignorance of quantities he had deceived us as to the amounts on hand in so many important particulars that it would be best to send Soper for fresh supplies before we moved eny further. He was of accordingly before the discomforts of our situation with at least an outward cheerfulness, though I fear with inward repluings. By day we hid ourselves in our thicket;

BRIGHT THOUGH DARK.—His Honor: "Are you guilty or not guilty!" Prisoner: "Spects I'se guilty, sab; but I'd like to be tried all de same."—[Columbia Spectator.]

but we had the dawn and the evening for exercise the trout were the largest we had seen; and there were all the quail we had a mind to shoot. Ah Hing crept about with a gun, killing birds, so to speak, on the sly, and furnishing savery dinners. Albert Durer, in a picturesque costume consisting of hardly anything but pantaloons and an undershirt, braved the sun and discovered many romantic and savage recesses among the hills, in one of which was a remarkable deposit of salt whitening all the ground; and when he thought himself un observed I saw him galloping over the grassy plain across the river, pointing his pistol as imaginary wild beasts, and pulling hard on the trigger. The instrument, however, failed to explode,-from

which I infer that it wanted cleaning. The Chinaman combines a picturesque vocabulary of his own with an occasionally startling imitation of the vernacular of California. To Diana, who asked if she might take one of his towels, he promptly answered, "Not much!" Durer came in from shooting the other evening and Hing bailed blm respectfully from across the brook "You catch 'em how many?" "Oh, about two dozen." "Two dozen! Not much. You lie." He explained to us why the trout would not bite on a sunny day. Oh tlout heap smart Sun shine; he see line; heap-scare-no-bite-go-'way." He brought us two small turtles which he had taken from the water, and remarked that they would be very nice to put in his trunk and carry to China if it were not so far. "Tu'tle good to keep in h'use; heap sabee eat fly. Put him in kitchen; fly other thing come out floor; he est 'em; they no go up. Tu'tle he no go 'way; go out, come back; he sabee house all same pigeon.

JUNE 28. The guide returned after a hard and surprisingly diligent ride of two days. We felt much cooler when we heard what we had escaped in the Ojal Valley. He found all that district suffering in the fifth day of a terrific heat, with the mercury at 112° in the shade, the tharvest arrested, the standing grain burnt in the fields, the breath of the interior desert scorching and blasting fevery green thing. And moreover there had been great fires in the woods behind us. The whole north face of a noble mountain a mile above our first camp had been burnt over; on the other side of the canon there was a similar scene of destruction; and in the Black Valley of pines the flames had been raging again (we had seen the smoke of this conflagration and distinguished the pungent odor of burning pine), and the heat and ashes had been carried down as far as our bay-trees. We must have abandoned that camp, as well as the first one, in the Matilija, if the fires had occurred during our stay. "What caused them this time. Soper ?" Oh, it was them Spaniards as usual."

J. R. G. H. TREATING BOW-LEGS AND KNOCK-KNEES.

THE OPERATION OF OSTEOTOMY PERFORMED ON CHILDREN AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

In one of the surgical wards of Bellevue Hospital a reporter of THE TEIBUNE was surprised to see about a dozen children lying on their backs, with their feet bolstered up and their legs encased in splints and plaster of Paris. The oldest child in the lot was under five years of age, while the youngest was about two years old.
"Every one of these children has had both legs

broken," an attendant said. "When were they injured?" the reporter inquired.

"Eight of them had their legs broken to-day in this coom," was the reply.

A tall young man with fair hair and a smiling who was introduced as Dr. Fraser C. Fuller, a member of the Bellevue Hospital surgical staff, said: "I am responsible for the treatment of these little ones. They all were either bow-legged or knock-kneed. Their limbs were so much out of shape that they were hardly able to walk. If they had been permitted to grow up without surgical ettention they would have become confirmed cripples. They have been subjected to the operation known as osteotomy. In the case of a bow-legged child an incision is made in the leg, between the knec and ankle. The skin and underlying tissues are cut through with a knife as far as the bone. Then an ordinary car-penter's chiscl is used. The bone is cut about twothirds of the way through, the chief being held somewhat obliquely. As soon as the chief is withdrawn the leg is grasped firmly above and below the cut and the bone is broken sufficiently to permit the straightening of the limb. Bandages and splints are applied and set in plaster to keep the lone in the right position until the fracture is healed. The treatment is similar in the case of a knock-kneed child, except that the bone is broken above the knee.

" How long does it take a child to recover from such an

several days after the splints are removed. Walking is allowed by slow degrees. When the children are able to run about again, however, their legs are as straight as those of other boys and girls.

"Are not the children liable to lose their lives while under treatment?"

"There is comparatively little danger in performing such an operation on a child under six years of age, but the risk increases as the child grows older. I have been operating upon all the low-legged children we could get here for a year. None have died, and those who have been in the hospital long enough to recover have gone away with straight limbs."

"Do the children suffer much under the operation !"

"They are put under the influence of ether while their limbs are being straightened, and they suffer much less pain afterward than a grown person would noder like circumstances. Notice the way I string their heels up above the level of their heads. That is to prevent too much circulation of blood in the legs. It prevents inflammation and lessens-the pain."

The children who lay on their backs, with their feet in the air, appeared to be rather confortable. One or two were fretial, but the nurses said their uneastness was caused by forced inaction. Most of the little enes were the offspring of poor Italians. It was said that their legs had become crooked because they had been permitted to walk alone too carly, and because their hones were soft from lack of proper nourishment. Dr. Fuller exhibited photographs of several children on whom he had performed the operation of ostectomy within a year. Some of the pictures were taken before the operation and others after the children had recovered. A comparison of the pictures were taken before the operation and others after the children had recovered. A comparison of the pictures several children on whom Dr. Fuller operated several months ago are Delia and Victoria Bedad, twin daughters of French parents. The improvement. The other pictures showed the same children with limbs straight and well shaped. A

A MUCH-PERSECUTED YOUNG MAN.

A young man of modest apppearance, but with an uneasy, restless look in his eyes and a big aundle under his arm, addressed a THIBUNE reporter in Printing House Square yesterday. "My name," said he, " is John Cannon; my home is in

Wilton, Conn.: I was principal of a school at Danbury, and I graduated in a law school at Wederington. Since last March I have been in New York trying to make an nonest living, but, as soon as I have had any show at all, I have been undermined; the very ground cut out from under me, by the most systematic villany the world ever

"In what way !" asked the reporter.

"Every possible means has been employed," was the reply. If I entered a resisurant I was watched; if I drank milk or coffee, they would endeavor to drug it. they have tried to take me in my sleep, but I have eluded them. Superintendent Wailing looks gravely, over the top of his spectacles, when I tell him and he says: 'Oh yes I understand it all, there's nothing in it '; but I happen to know every policeman in the city has been paid to follow me up and find, if possible, some pretext for

to follow me up and find, if possible, some pretext for my arrest. That's what bothers them, they can flud no cause; but the villains still pursue me."

"Who is it that is persecuting you in this manner, and what is the cause!"

"It is this," he whispered mysteriously touching the big package he carried. "They are my relatives who are doing it, and my father is at the bottom. He has been jealous of me since I was a boy and has always tried to keep me down. Now I sm too big he fears that I may succeed despite all he can do."

"Weat reason at all. He says that I am insane, and I suppose he would like to put me in an asylum; but it's a lie; you can see that it is a lie. Now this package contains the great mass of my writings. I have poems and prose, a letter from Oliver Wendell Holmes, and others from various publishing houses on an educational work I wished to have published, and a number of miscellaneous articles. Will you take them for me and have them published!"

laneous articles. Will you take them for me and have them published!"
The reporter declined on the plea of the too great responsibility vested in such a trust, but with difficulty convinced the persecuted young man that the objection was valid. Being at last convinced, he departed sorrowfully, carrying with him the burden of all his woes.

HOME INTERESTS.

A TOUR THROUGH THE MARKETS. LOWER PRICES FOR FISH-BEEF BECOMING CHEAPER

-THE BERRY SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT. The week that closed yesterday was a successful one for the fishermen in every way, and the beneficial result to the public is seen in the rapid decline of prices. The trollers for bluefish, bass and other deep-water fishes, as well as the fishermen who spread their nets along the bays and inlets of the coast for crabs, lobsters, etc., report the finny tribes as "running beautifully." Spanish mackerel are coming now from Long Island waters. They can be had for 18 cents a pound. Crabs are cheaper than they have been before during the present ason, hard crabs selling for \$3.50 hundred and soft crabs for 75 cents season, and \$1 50 a dozen. There is only a slight demand for brook trout, although the season for these rare fish does not close until September 1. Their market price remains at \$1 a pound for those from neighboring waters and 50 cents a pound for the frozen ones from Canada. other kinds of fish are several cents a pound cheaper than they were a fortnight ago. Cod, baddock, flukes, flounders, porgies and even the popular bluefish are each worth 8 cents a pound. White halibut sells for 18 cents a pound. Dressed cels and the large sea-bass bring the same price. Weakfish, sturgeon and bonito can be had for 10 cents a pound. Fresh-caught salmon are quoted at 35 cents and frozen salmon at 25 cents, while fresh mackerel and blackfish are worth 12 cents a pound.

mackerel and blackfish are worth 12 cents a pound. Pompano brings 50 cents, sheepshead 20 cents and whitebalt 50 cents a pound. Small bull terrapin sell for \$2 a dozen, green turtle for 18 cents a pound and Southern and diamond-back terrapin for \$18 and \$36 a dozen respectively. Clams are \$1 and 65 cents a hundred, opened, according to their size. Frogs' legs are worth 50 cents, smoked mackerel 20 cents, smoked halibut 15 cents, and smoked salmon 25 cents a pound.

legs are worth 50 cents, smoked mackerel 20 cents, smoked halibut 15 cents, and smoked salmon 25 cents a pound.

A" hammer-headed" shark about five feet long that lay on E. G. Blackford's stand yesterday attracted a curious throug of people about it.

The rebuilding of Washington Market subjects both housekeepers and dealers to considerable inconvenience and delay, and in a manner demoralizes their business. A great deal of stuff has been sold out at cheap rates by dealers who wished to reduce their stock during the rebuilding ordeal. The fruit stands along West-st., and the undisturbed part of the place, however, fairly overflow with fresh stock. Over 1,000,000 watermeions came from the South during the week. They were sold at 25 and 40 cents each. Virginia muskmelons, generally of a poor quality, are offered at 10 and 20 cents each. Strawberries have vanished from sight except a few from Canada, which, being the last of the season, are seiling at fancy prices. Blackberries of the finest kind are displayed in abundance at 8 and 10 cents a quart. Raspberries can be had for 15 and 20 cents a quart. Their freestone Georgia peaches bring \$1 a dozen, while poorer kinds of this fruit, much of which is now offered for sale about the market, can be had for 75 cents a box holding a little less than a quart; and whortleborries for 10 cents a quart, currants for 5 cents a peck. Georgia beech plums retail at 20 cents a quart, cherries are bringing 10 cents a pound, small preserving pears 10 cents a quart, and Virginia muskmelons 3 and 8 cents each. The crop of this year's apples in the market embraces several different varieties, and comes from the South and Southwest. Southern Sourboughs and Harvest apples bring 75 cents and Kentucky sells for \$1.50 a crate.

The market is literally overstocked with vegeta-

\$1.50 a crate.

The market is literally overstocked with vegetables of every sort. Green corn is selling for 25 cents

The market is literally overstocked with vegetables of every sort. Green corn is selling for 25 cents a dozen ears.

The advancing summer is beginning to make itself felt in the meat market. Cattle fattened on grass have been coming in goodly numbers, and the prices of all kinds of cuts and steaks are cheaper than for eight months. Porterhouse steak can be bought for 20 and 26 cents, sirloin steak for 18 and 20 cents, round steak for 16 and 18 cents, choice cuts for 18 cents, chuck roast for 12 and 14 cents and stewing pieces for 8 and 10 cents a pound. Mutton fore-quarters are worth 10 and 11 cents, hind-quarters 12 and 14 cents, shoulders 7 cents and mutton chops 16 and 20 cents, a pound. Veal shoulders can be had for 12 cents, breasts for 10 cents, veal cutlets 22 and 25 cents and veal chops 18 and 20 cents a pound. Fore-quarters of lamb bring 14 and 16 cents, and the hind-quarters 18 and 20 cents a pound. Smoked hams are 17 cents and pickled hams 15 cents a pound.

Poultry are also becoming more abundant and prices have fallen from the exorbitant figures that poulterers have been asking during the spring ducks sell for 25 cents a pound. A pair of average spring chickens will weigh 312 pounds. Capons have gone out of season.

The market for game continues dull, the only enlivening features being some grass plover from the plains, for which \$3 is asked, and the approach of August 1, which is an epoch for the fashionable restaurants, as woodcock are then permitted to be sold. Frozen English anjee are worth \$3 a dozen, fresh snipe \$250, wild pigeous.

Creamery and fancy Eigm can be bought for 30 cents and good State butter for 25 and 28 cents a ponod. Ordinary cooking butter is 15 and 20 cents a ponod. Eggs are worth 25 cents a dozen.

MENU. Julienne Soup.
Devilled Crabs.
Fillet of Beef, Braised. Potate Puff. Green Peas. Beets.
Green Corn.;
Caives' Brains Fried. Lettuce Mayonnaise.
Cheese. Wafers.
Meringues with Cream.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES. HOUSEHOLD NOTES,

EEL A LA TAKTABE.—Brown some chopped carrots,
onions, and a bouquet of mixed herbs in butter;
sprinkle with flour, and moisten with white wine;
cook for half an hour, and pass through a tammy.
Skin the eel, roll it round into a spiral shape, and
cook in the sauce; when done place it on a dish,
and leave until cold, after which dip into beaten
yolks of egg, bread-crumb it, and broil over a slow
fire. Serve on a round dish, with either anchovy
butter or remonlade sauce.

butter or remoulade sauce.

POTATO PUFF.—Dress three cupfuls of well-boiled and mashed potatoes with salt, butter and cream, making them quite moist with cream. Beat well with an egg whisk, and when quite light and smooth, add three eggs well beaten separately. Beat again thoroughly, pile it high in a dish, and color it in a quick oven.

quick oven.

Meringues with Cream.—Whip twelve whites of eggs with an egg whisk until a thick cream; stir in a pound of sifted sugar, flavor with either essence of vanilla or lime luce. Lay some sheets of paper on a slab of wood, take a tablespoonful at a time of the whipped egg, drop on the paper in an oval shape, smooth the surface by drawing the spoon quickly over it, sprinkle with sifted sugar, and bake in a slow oven until a golden color. When done take the meringues carefully off the paper, scoop out the centres with a spoon, place them in a sieve, and dry in the oven. Just before serving, fill the meringues with the whipped cream flavored with the vanilla or lime juice, join the two halves together, and dish up in a pyramid.

§ Pickled Cherries—One quart of cherries; half a

Picklep Cherries-One quart of cherries; half a a Pickled Cherries—One quart of cherries; half a pound of sugar; one pint of vinegar; cinnamon, cloves and mase to taste. Boil the vinegar, sugar and spices together. Pour the boiling syrup over the Iruit. Do this three days in succession, then let them stand together for two weeks. At the end of that time put the fruit and syrup on to boil, and seal them boiling hot.

seal them boiling hot.

LEMON JELLY.—Pour a pint of cold water over three-quarters of a box of gelatine; cut into it the thin yellow peel of three lemons, and let it stand one hour. Then pour over it a quart of boiling water; add the juice of seven or eight large lemons and about three cupfuls of loaf sugar (it is better to said sugar to taste). Stir well must the mean add. and about three cuptule of loat sugar (it is befrer to add sugar to taste). Stir well until the sugar is dis-solved, then strain and mould. Apple Float.—Boil and mash six apples; sweeten

APPLE FLOAT.—Boil and mash six apples; sweeten to tasie, then beat with a silver fork or an eggbeater until very light and smooth. Beat the whites of two eggs to a strong froth, and gradually beat in the apples. Flavor to taste with vanilla, lemon, nutmen, or anything else preferred. Partly fill a glass bowl with rich boiled custard, and put the float up on the top. The float and custard should both be very cold.

PINEAPPLE CAKE. -One cupful of butter, two cuprinearrise Cake. The cupin of onter, two cupins of flour; seven eggs; two tablespoonfuls of baking powder; two tablespoonfuls of water; a large punch of salt. Work the butter to a very light cream, add the sugar, then the well-beaten yolks, the whites beaten to a very stiff froth, the water, and lastly the floor, baking powder and sait sifted well together. Bake in jelly cake pans in a hot oven. Spread pine-apple marmalade between the cakes.

THE WHOLESALE FISH MARKET

A BIG BUSINESS BY THE FULTON FERRY.

If one does not object to the odors of fish, and is willing to pick his way among wet tanks, over slippery floors and through numbers of scale-covered and slimy-handed men, he can find much to interest him in the wholesale fish market at the foot of Fulton-st., East River. It is one of the great fish markets of the world, and fish are shipped from it to such distant points as Montreal, Florida and Chicago. Eighteen firms have offices along the rear of the building, and in front of them the space is full of tanks containing fish of every kind in

ce or water. At the back of the market is the wharf, where fishing smacks come in and unload. There is a fleet of about 100 that fish for Fulton Market, most of them being owned by the dealers in the market, though a few are the property of the fishermen themselves. In order to make the crews interested in catching as many fish as possible, the captain of the smack is given a share in the proceeds of the catch and he gives

captain of the smack is given a smack in the proceeds of the catch and he gives each of the crew a share also. The smacks fish usually in the Sound or off the south coast of Long island, rarely going as far east as the capes, though some go to the fishing banks for halbut in the season. In the winter the smacks catch a great many cod off the Jersey coast. There is none firm in the wholesale market that takes all the cod liver that come to the market and manufactures coditiver oil from them.

A TRIENE reporter visited the market a day or two ago to inquire about the hours for opening and closing, which it was reported were unsatisfactory to some dealers. The hours are fixed by a committee of the dealers in order that one firm small not open its stand and sell out nectore the others arrive. The rule also incidentally protects the employes from overwork, by limiting the length of their day's labor. From takes with dealers it appeared that most of them were satisfied with the present hours, which are from 4:30 a. m. to 4 p.m. Dealers are at liberty to contract for the sale of fish before 4:30 a. m. and to unload it from vessels, but by mutual agreement they do not weigh or count the fish for delivery until the bell sounds for the market to open. The few dealers in Beckman and South sts. was cannot find room in the market, so not observe the rule, and their making sales before the market is opened has caused a few dealers to complain of the present rule. There is a much smaller wholesale fish trade at Washington Market and no such rule is in force.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

A GREAT FALLING OFF RECENTLY-WHAT HAS CAUSED IT.

There has been a decided falling off in the xports of butter and cheese from the United States within the last twelve or fifteen months. Prior to 1860 most of the cheese and butter made in this country was be product of individual farmers and the consumption was conflued almost exclusively to the home market ; but with the starting of the factory and creamery systems the production became so great that dealers were compelled to look abroad for consumers. A few ventures in the English market met with such warm receptions that there immediately sprang up a large trade with that country. Soon the great mass of American cheese found its way to England and the cheese-cating districts of continental Europe. In round numbers, the exports of outter for the year ending May 1, 1880, were 32,000,000 pounds. For the year ending May 1, 1883, they were 9,000,000 pounds; nearly seventy-five per cent less. In beese for the same dates the exports fell from 112,000,-000 to 86,000,000 pounds. The following tabulated statement shows the exports from the port of New-York:

May 1, 1870, to May 1, 1880.
May 1, 1880, to May 1, 1881.
May 1, 1881, to May 1, 1882.
May 1, 1882, to May 1, 1883. May 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880.
May 1, 1890, to May 1, 1881.
May 1, 1881, to May 1, 1883.
May 1, 1882, to May 1, 1883. .112,483,247 132,733,694 .122,267,746 .86,288,982

To discover the cause of this greatfailing off, a Tribune reporter called upon a number of exporters of the dairy products. There was little diversity of views found among them. The best summary of their several opinions was made by Benjamin Urner, who compiles statistics for the Mercantile Exchange. He said that for the last ten years England and the dairy districts generally of the Continent had suffered from bad crops. They were unable to supply the home demand, and the poverty of the people compelled them to substitute oh their own tables cheap cheese for high-priced meat. "Oleo," that is exported under the name of oil, in the last two years has supplicated the lower grades of butter that formed the class of goods usually exported. No account of the amount of "oleo" exported has been kept. Year before last speculators entered the market and bought up and held the great bulk of dairy goods. They made money, and last year they tried it again and failed, great quantities of butter being sold for grease when it came out of storage last fall.

"Has the adulteration of butter and cheese in this country burt the demand for export!" was asked.

"Not materially. In England there are very thorough systems of analyzing goods, and desires there are very quick to detect initiation or adulteration."

"Are we becoming greater consumers in this country!" Mercantile Exchange. He said that for the last ten

systems of analyzing goods, and dealers there are very quick to detect imitation or adulteration."

"Are we becoming greater consumers in this country!"

"There you touch the key of the altuation. The above causes have had a material effect upon the decline in our exports, and write there are no exact statistics kept of the amount of our production, yet it swell known to the trade that there has been an increase rather than a decrease in our make both of butter and cheese, while it is true that there has been a large divergence of exports in cheese from this port through Canada and by the St. Lawrence to Europe. Yet the fact of an increase in production and a falling off in exports proves conclusively a great increase in home consumption. We are rapidly becoming a cheese-eating people, while we saways were the greatest butter-eating nation on the globe."

H. Shielids, who represents T. J. Lipton, a large cheese dealer of Giasgow, thought the adulteration of darry goods in this country had little or no effect upon the trade in Great Britain, as the Keglish buyers were too good judges of the quality of goods to be imposed upon, and if there was the slightest auspictor of quality the goods were immediately analyzed, that being a common method of test in that country.

Portland, Me., Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.
It is not generally known that very few, if
the sardines are imported. Nearly all the dah consumed in America come from the southeast corner of this

Pertland, Mc., Correspondence of The Politatelphia Press.

It is not generally known that very few, if any, sardines are imported. Nearly all the dish consumed in America come from the southeast corner of this State. At Leastport there are undeleen places where they turn out sardines; at Ludec, three, and along the coast at different parts many others are to brush are thrust into the bottom of little barsoned in a line close together, running out from the survey in the little in a line close together, running out from the survey in a line returned to the short in this is piaced a net. At the proper tidal moment the net is raised and the dish taken up in scoop heis. The dish are not sardines at all, but small herring. The dish are not sardines at all, but small herring. The dish are not sardines at all, but small herring. The dish are not sardines at all, but small herring. The dish are not sardines at all, but small herring. The dish are not sardines at all, but small herring. The dish are not sardines at all, but small herring. The dish are not sardines at all, but small herring. The dish are not sardines at all, but small herring. The dish are not sardines at all, but small herring only as to enclauger the safety of the next. They are at once taken to the packing place and laid upon long tables in heaps. The first step requires the cutting off of the head and the removal of the entrails. The degree of desterity with which both of these operations are performed is satoutshing, especially as they are done entirely by very young children. The writer counted one little girl's work during a minute, and found she decapitated and removed the interlor portions of eighty fish in that times. A large box holding about a busile lies directly at the feet of each operative, in to which the fish sides, while the head is thrown by the same fatal stroke into another girls who place he obtained the cutter of the same fatal stroke into another set of the same fatal stroke into another set same fatal stroke in one of the same fa

shipment.

Almost the entire product is shipped to New-York, whence it is sold to retailers throughout the country. One of the establishments in Lubec prepares about 4,000 boxes duily. When it is remembered that there are nineteen such places in Eastport and many others at different scaport towns, the enormous consumption of the gentle herring masquerading under the nobler title may be seen. The actual cost per box, including all expenses, is 5 cents.

STREICHY RELIGION.

An old couple, man and wife, were along the An old couple, man and wife, were along the wharves a day or two ago, hunting for an up-shore boat, and the woman explained to a steamboat agent:
"It's a very stormy season, and we expect to be seasiek, and we druther go on a boat where the captain is a religious man."
"Well, that's all right," he replied. "We've got one very religious captain on our line, and his boat sails to-sight."
"Can we go down and see him!"
"Oh, yes. Keep right down the street until you see the boat."
The couple walked on and finally boarded the steamer.

the boal."

The couple walked on and finally boarded the steamer. The captain and all hands were busy with cargo, but the old folks walked up to him and the woman said:

"Capting, you have been recommended to us as a religious man."

"Henry, he's not a religious man."

"Well, I dunno."

"But he swears like a pirate."

"Yes, Maria, but you see this is out West. We don't swear and belong to the church too up in New-Hampshire, but they may do differently out here. He swears, but he looks like a man to depend on in a storm."

"Shan't we look for another?"

"I guess not, Maria. I guess the religion out here in Michigan are kind o' stretchy, and they 'low swearing on steamboats and around the depots. We'll go by this boat, and if he don't swear any harder than he did to us mebbe Providence will let him squeeze through on the up-trip and sink him when he comes down!"

SPARROWS AND CATERPILLARS.

UNJUST CHARGES AGAINST THE BIRDS-THE PROS-PECTS OF AN AUTUMN CROP OF WORMS.

The community, irritated beyond expression by the annoyance of the countless hosts of the orgyia leucostigma, the prevalent caterpillar of the day, has become bloodthirsty and demands the gore of the sparrow. The cry of "Death to the sparrows" and "Sparrows to the pies," is making itself heard in the land, and in staid Pennsylvania rewards are actually offered by municipal authorities for the scalps of these poor birds. And all this because the sparrow refuses to eat the orgyia. If these birds were able to retain an advocate to plead their cause he would not fail to point out that the sparrow was brought over to this country from England, where he lives happy and respected to do a certain work, namely, to exterminate the measuring worm. This work he performed in the most thorough manner, so that at the present hour a measuring worm, which is only a geometric caterpillar, is not to be found for love or money. The sparrow does not, cannot, eat the "orgy," which has bunches of hair in different parts of its body that may have a stinging effect upon the throat of the sparrow. The sparrow is hungry, voracious and impudent, but he cannot eat everything. He draws the line at "orgies." Benevolent people who supply the sparrows with their daily bread-crumbs cut of their rations, arguing that this would force them to a cater-But the scheme failed, and now they sprinkle their bread upon the sidewalks as before, feeling that they have done their part, and the responsibility is on the sparrows.

The thoughts of the Park Commissioners have been turned toward some method of crushing the "orgy". Observation has shown that the trees nearest to a drive or road or spot where horses come are always attacked more vehemently by these wretched incipient lepidopters. when they have stripped the tree completely of its leaves men and boys have been engaged to strip the cocoons from the twigs. These can be easily detected when the tree is bare, because the female gums with a viscid secretion a leaf over her patch of eggs, and these can readily be detected and removed, so that the full brood will be diminished to that extent. But the cases are rare where trees are completely bared of their brood will be diminished to that extent. But the cases are rare where trees are completely bared of their leaves, although in Madison-square. Union-square, and the Battery there are horse chestnuts which are leafless. In by fat the greater number of trees have been attacked in their lower branches, and the only perforated leaves are those which are nearest to the groud. Here it would be difficult to remove the eggs which the female lays nvariably upon the cocoon from which she emerged as a moth. She remains pendent to this when born, and after impregnation by the male, which flies about, lays hereggs upon this cocoon, and then hides them with a leaf, which she bends over and fastens down with this viscil secretion. Then she dies. The male moth, if not eaten by some bird, livesic the end of the season and dies in October ike the joily fellow of the English song. To hunt for those egg-covered cocoons will be a hard task until the leaves have fallen. Then upon the other hand the caterpillars of the second crop will specifly emerge from their eggs, for they hatch out in from ten to twenty days after deposition, and they will surely devour all that the first crop has spared.

To return to the sparrows. It has been said that they drive away other birds, from the parks. But any one who visits Central Park will observe the saugy sparrows associating in the most fleudly way with American birds. The robins fit over the lawns, receiving great mark of deference from their "assisted immigrants." Some men who own cherry trees have been known to curse robins over their whiskey and to say, "Gimme sparrers in mine, every hop," but no doubt the robin does as much good as harm, and if he exts a few cherries, earns them fairly. Near the old Armory in Central Park there are many small birds, especially yellow finehes or yellow hammers, which knock about the sparrows whenever there is a quarrel, though, as a rule, peace prevails.

PAYING OFF OLD SCORES.

On Brady-st, yesterday a boy about thirteen years old stood outside the fence and received a hatful of cherries from a boy of nine or ten on the inside. There was something so sweetly friendly and charitable in the action that a pedestrian crossed over and said.

"No. air."
"Gave tuem of your own free will, ch i"
"Yes, sir."
"Well, he looks like a poor boy who can't buy fruit, and it was a noble action of yours."
"That's what I think, too, sir. He's been licking me

"That's what I think, too, sir. He's been licking me all summer, and—"
"And you heaped coals of fire on his head !"
"And you heaped coals of fire on his head!"
"No, sir. I fixed to heap a quart of half-ripe cherries into his stomach, and if he doesn't how! and twiss and yell and tie up in hard knots before night then he's too mean for the colic to tackie! He's the third one I've paid off that way this week."

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. JULY 21, 1883.

Name	Actual Sales.				Closing Bids.		
	O'p'g.	Low't	H'g't.	Pina	Bid,	Ask'd	Sold,
A. T. & S. F. A. A. T. L. Dreft. B. C. H. & P. Dreft. B. C. H. & P. Dreft. C. St. L. & P. Dreft. Contralor S. J. Cont. Pac. Con. South. Con. Pac. C. S. & C. C. C. & C. C. S. P. & C. C. C. C. C. & L. Del. L. & W. Del. L. & W. L. R. & W. L. S. W. M. & S. L. N. Y. L. & W. N. Y. L. & W. Dregon Imp. Onio Con. Onio Con. Drino Con. Drino Con. Drino Con. Drino Con. Drino Con. Dr. D. & K. P. P. Car Co. N. Y. L. & S. P. D. T. J. & J. T. J. T. J. & J. T. J. & J. T. J. & J. T. J. & J. T. J. T. J. & J. T. J. T. J. & J. T. J.	82 80	82	82	82 80	8019	83	20
B. C. R. & N.	83	83	83	83	82	84	26 17
C. St. L. & P. Df	50%	80 L	5014	60%	48	49%	2
Capada Paciae	5814	597	58 %	097	Dira	D11 8	2,20
Can. South	26%	01.4	863.	87	871-	971	8.30
Contralo: N.J.	721	721	717	7214	72	721	1,50
Ches. & Ohio	17%	173	17%	17%	17%	18	12
C & N. W	128	129 %	12774	128%	1283	129	5,30
Do. pref	146	147	1000	1034	1001	1071	14 86
C., M. & St. P	1184	1186	1181	1184	100.4	100.49	10
C.St. P. M. 40	44	44%	44	44 %	4474	44%	50
CStPM&O.prf	101514	1034	1034	1034	1034	105%	10
C. H. & Q	128 9	1233	123 9	1000	1334	12349	20
C. R. I. & P	201	700	701	70%	7010	71	80
Dat I & W	124%	1247	124%	1243	124 %	1247	24,20
D. & Hto G	40%	40%	40	40 9	40%	404	3.70
F. T. Va. &	Nº4	N.T.	834	876	8.	8 TA	400
E.T.V.&G. prf.	17	174	17	17.42	1779	18	1,70
III. Cent.	794	74	784	78.4	781	74	32
I R & W	284	281	25%	2814	28	1/816	10
Lake Shore	107%	1080	10.	1084	1054	108%	20,60
L. E. & W	261 ₈	245 49	264	26 9	2634	2678	21
Long Island	785	78 to	78%	78 9	78%	70	300
Man Reach	20 40	254	25 0	254	2410	25%	100
Mich. Cea	884	884	8749	88	8774	8814	5,80
M. & St. L	23%	25	2374	25	247	25	500
M. & St. Lpct.	01	984	2010	0019	281	985	1 30
Mo Par	100%	1011	1000	1013	101	1013	3.300
N. Y. S. W. of	19	19	19	19	18 4	19	100
N. Y .Central	1163g	1167	1164	116%	1164	11670	31.400
NYC. & St. L	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11	100
N. Y La Park W.	30 19	2004	00.50	20%	251	20%	1.500
Nor. Pag	4819	487	4884	487	48%	487	6,000
Be pref	857	8674	8012	86ª.	86%	867a	10,020
Oregon Imp	91	91	91	91	90	93	200
ohio Cou	393	252.04	1014	11:21	32	391	300
Dre Trans	78	78	*7734	777	7774	78	8,200
P. D. & K	1774	1834	119	181	17%	18	1,500
Phil. & Read	26.4	574	20.75	57 4	1707	1211	10,210
P.P. Car Co	431	7014	101	70	120.0	70	4 900
R. & W P	31%	314 10	310	34 40	34	34 4	2,400
Roch, & Pitta.	17%	1734	170	1704	1749	17%	920
s. L. & S.F. urf	521	52	62	02	62	53	100
t.P. & D. prf	107	934	107	1071	1075	108	1 500
Car de Pas	114 14	3434	34.04	24.5	234.00	343	4.710
Vaion Pac.	934	94	931	114	114	241	12,700
Wabasb	26 %	2634	26%	25%	2632	2634	300
Do. pref	41%	41 4	4114	415	41.5	410	10.00
dama by	134	134	134	154	183	135	10,020
Am. KX	884	89	884	89	884	90	20
N. Y. & T. L.	120	120	120	120	125	140	11
ac. Mail	3739	37%	37 5	37%	37%	39	200
enn. Coal	250%	28034	280%	280%	.50	20	140
101. C921 & 1	40	40	40	-0	-0	40	500

Total sales 220,867 *77 selier 10 days.

GOVERNUENTS. U S 4 to Registered 1891 U S 4a Coupon 1907 BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

...1185

| BONDS AND BANK STOCKS. | Park Bank | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |

Con 78

Solution 1004 2

Mil L S & W lat 5 5,000 ... 63

1,000 ... 1014 5 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,000 ... 103 1 1,00 ULOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 19 Wal

SATURDAY, July 21-P. M. There was a rambling sort of stock speculation to-day, with generally higher prices. But the transactions amounted only to 220,800 shares, against 290,200 shares yesterday. The pubication of the (supposed) progress made yesterday toward a re-establishment of railroad pools was the principal factor in the speculation. The promised readjustment of pool percentages of buisness for the different lines, is regarded as a step taken away from an open warfare; and hence the hope, if not faith, in higher prices for stocks, deter sales and rendersithe market more easily managed on a reduced volume of business. At the opening of business there was a seeming excitement and prices were higher-in fact, as a rule the best prices of the day were made in the first half hour. The excitement, however, was of short duration, and the first movement was followed by dulness and shrinking values, which continued for the re-mainder of the day, until just before the close; when there was a sudden recovery to about the best prices of the morning.

Government bonds were quiet and steady after a decline of 18 on the bids for the 41gs. Annexed are the closing quotations:

| Bid. Asked. | U. S. cur 5s, 1895 | 127 | U. S. 4; 1891, res. 1122 | U. S. cur 5s, 1895 | 127 | U. S. 4; 1891, res. 1122 | U. S. cur 5s, 1895 | 129 | U. S. 4; 1895, res. 1125 | U. S. cur 6s, 1895, 139 | U. S. 4; 1997, res. 1187; 187 | U. S. cur 6s, 1893, 132 | U. S. cur 6s, 1893, 132 | U. S. cur 6s, 1893, 132 | U. S. cur 6s, 1893, 133 | U. S. cur 6s, 1895, 137 | U. S. cur 6s, 1895, 139 | U. S. cur 6s, 18 Business in State bonds was covered by sales of South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, at 4, and of Ar-

kansas 7s to Central Railroad at 20-an advance of

per cent. Of city bank stocks, Park sold at 175,

Phenix at 10212 and Wall Street at 106. The transactions in railroad bonds generally were small, but there was a hardening of prices for most of the speculative kinds. Richmond and Danville debentures were conspicuous because of an advance from 65 to 69@68. West Shore and Buffalo 5s rose from 76 to 7658@7612; Erie second consols were higher at 95%; Canada Southern first 5s were steady at 96, and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first 6s were up to 10014@100. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia 5s declined from 7312 to 72. and recovered to 73. Missouri, Kansas and Pexas seconds sold at 5812, and general mortgages were a higher at 824. Chesapeake and Chio tirsts, series B, were 3s lower at 9112, but the currency 6s were 12 higher at 4912. Denver, Rio Grande and Western firsts were 112 higher at 7734. Texas and Pacific

firsts were 1½ higher at 77%. Texas and Pacific incomes rose 7s to 60%, and firsts Rio Grande division were ¼ higher at 83%.

The Sub-Treasury statement shows a loss on balance of \$106,131, made up by a coin loss of \$202,577 less a currency gain of \$96,446. The day's transactions covered: Receipts, \$636,159; payments, \$742,290; currency balance, \$7.771,209; coin balance, \$116,223,455. The week closes with the supply of money in the Stock Exchange market, for call loans, in excess of the demand. Rates were \$24.0%2 per cent.

the supply of money in the Stock Exchange market, for call loans, in excess of the demand. Rates were 2½@2 per cent.

The bank statement to-day shows a gain in cash on the amount of averages for the preceding week of \$91,000—a gain in legal tenders of \$961,500, less a loss in specie of \$170,500. That reflects the rising average on which the preceding statement was made up rather than the movements of money during the last week. By the operations of the SubTreasury for the week ended last night the banks lest \$1,808,508. By the known interior movements of the week the banks gained about \$800,000, therefore they actually hold \$1,000,000 less in specie and legal tenders than they did a week ago, and about \$750,000 less than the amount reported in to-day's statement for the average holdings of this week. The loans are reported as decreased \$1,483,200, and the reported decrease in deposits (\$1,121,600) us\$373,200 greater decline in that item than the other changes call for—a discrepancy which in this instance indicates that the amount of loans is reported on declining averages. The result of the statement is an increase in the average surplus reserve of \$1,071,400, and leaves it at \$9,589,325, or \$1,490,425 greater than the surplus reserve of a year ago. the surplus reserve of a year ago.

The following are the comparative totals of the statements of July 14 and July 21:

| July 14, July 21, Differences, Specie 64,817,200 63,046,700 Dec, \$1,433,200 beposits 25,632,400 26,493,900 Inc. 791,500 Deposits 27,326,700 326,205,100 Dec, 1,121,600 Creculation. 15,527,200 15,583,400 Inc. 66,200

The following shows the relation between the

Total reserve \$99,349,600 \$91,140,600 Inc. \$791,000 Res've requir'd against dep... 81,831,675 81,551,275 Dec. 2*0,440 Res va required against dep... 81,831,675 81,551,276 Dec. 280,400 Surplus \$8,517,925 \$9,589,323 Inc. \$1,971,400 The banks now hold in cash—specie and legal-tenders—\$2,325,900 more than the sum held a year ago. The loans now are \$1,806,600 less than then, and the deposits are \$3,341,900 more; so that

then, and the deposits are \$3,341,900 more; so that the reserve required by the 25 per centrule now is \$835,475 greater than it was a year ago. And the reserve now shows a surplus of \$9,589,325, against a surplus of \$8,089,900; then, and the proportion of total reserve now is 27.93, against 27.51 per cent at the same date of 1882.

The Clearing-House statement to-day was as follows: For the day—Exchanges, \$122,371,518; ballows:

ances, \$5,079,476. For the week-kxchanges, \$757,046,186; balances, \$32,943,508.

The customs receipts reported at Washington today were \$781,312, and the internal revenue receipts \$344,910. The United States Treasury received \$394,000 National bank notes for redemption, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

New-York

......\$1,716,090

The United States Treasury now holds \$350,885,500 United States bonds to secure National bank circulation; bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$900,500; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$561,000; National bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, \$355,432,989; gold notes, \$727,904.

The London market was lower for British consols, la for money at 99 9-16, and 3-16 for account of

The London market was lower for British consols, 1g for money at 99 9-16, and 3-16 for account at 99 11-16. United States 4s were 1-16 caster at 12114, and theothers unchanged at 10412 for 3128 and 115 for 4128. American railways were all higher on yesterday's late hour figures, and the closing prices showed further advances in response to our early quotations of to-day. The Bank of England gained £41,000 bullion on balance. At Paris, French 3 per cents were higher at 79 francs. The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad are reported as follows:

 Number of miles
 1881
 1882

 Second week in Jviy
 537,735
 \$47,692

 Jan. 1 to July 14
 1,078,512
 1,380,766
 Imports of merchandise at New-York: For the week: 1881. 1882. 1983.
Dry goods. \$2,121,460 \$3,349,701 \$3,598,216
General merchandise 5,275,630 8,093,508 8,159,049 For the week...... \$7.397.030 \$11,443,269 \$11,737,265 Previously reported. 231,998,661 271,957,428 249,430,590 Total since Jan. 1., \$238,495,691 \$283,400,438 \$261,167,855

Exports of specie from New-York: Total since Jan. 1.. \$6,649,540 \$37,907.814 \$7,957,988

Total since Jan 1., \$30,035,696 \$2,040,040 \$7,350,893

NEW-YORK, July 21. A reduction of 50 per cent in the amount of business done at the Petroleum Exchanges and a reaction in prices from \$1.06@\$1.06% to \$1.03% @\$1.04 reflect to-day the ephomeral character of the purchases yesterday. The market closed weak and unsettled. The telegraph strike has curtailed out-of-town business largely and it remains to be seen how the partial suspension of business will affect the future course of the market. The range of prices and the total dealings here to-day.